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VOL. XC., NO. 105.

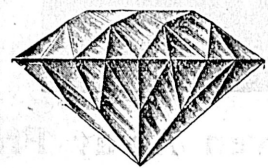
VICTORIA, B.C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

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People cannot understand why diamonds do not come down in price. Unless some new diamond fields are discovered they will never come down, and I think that proportionately they will go as much higher in the next ten years as they have in the last ten years. The reason is this: Ten years ago it took less than one-third of the effort to produce diamonds as it does today. In other words, the strata of blue ground in the Kimberly fields were worked out and it was necessary to go down a little deeper into the earth. Diamonds were not quite so plentiful, and today it takes at least three times the effort to produce the same amount of stones it did ten years ago. Pearls are also going up in value at a rapid rate.

Would you like to be the owner of a Diamond before another raise in price comes?
We make it easy for you.
See our ad. in this space tomorrow.

Challoner & Mitchell,
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The Grocers' Trust is striving to force us out of business, so they will be able to send prices skywards at their own will. By our fighting them they have been forced to lower their prices 25 per cent. See what this means to you if they are able to attain their ends. What we must have is your patronage if you wish to assist us.

Sardines, French, Tin	10c.
Sardines, French, in a bottle	25c.
Sardines, French, in a bottle	25c.
Sardines, Smoked Norwegian, Tin	25c.
Gold Lion Cigarettes, bottle	\$1.25
Guinness Stout, Quarts, bottle	25c.
Pure Grape Juice, bottle	25c.

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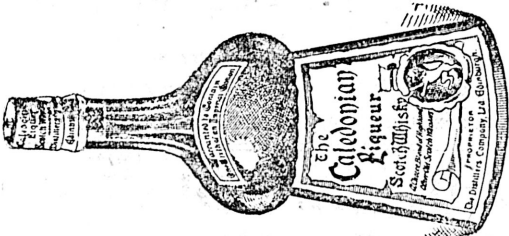
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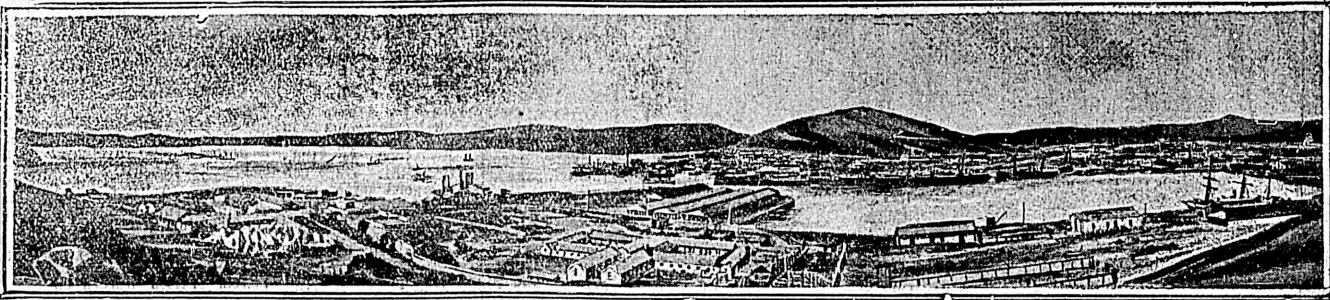
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PANORAMIC VIEW OF PORT ARTHUR.

British News By Cable

Liverpool Post Thinks Lumber Should Receive Same Attention as Wheat.

Rosebery Speaker Sure That Rich Farmers Do Not Ask Favors.

French Government Advised to Send Fishermen to Algiers Instead of Canada.

London, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The Liverpool Daily Post, commenting on Rosebery's speech, says: "Canada grows more wheat than wheat, and if any special advantage be given Canada her lumbermen must share as well as wheat growers all along the line."

Hamor Greenwood, in addressing an overflow Rosebery meeting, said: "Chamberlain is using colonial sentiment in the interests of his protectionist proposals, and doing great harm to the empire by bandying about this idea in furtherance of his scheme." Mr. Greenwood asked his hearers not to be led away by the waving of the colonial flag. Canadians would never ask the people of the motherland to add to their burdens by taxing food in the interests of prosperous Canadian farmers.

The decision of the Alaskan Boundary tribunal is looked for with great interest by the public. Students of Canadian affairs do not hesitate to express the opinion that in the preparation and presentation of the Canadian case no point was left unguarded. At the conclusion of the argument it was the consensus of opinion that nothing had been left undone to make the Canadian case one of the most complete and convincing ever presented to an international tribunal.

The prefect of Finistere, writing to the minister of the interior, says that efforts are being made by English agents to induce fishermen and their families to emigrate to Canada. The prefect suggests that the government give them facilities for settling in Algeria, where they could remain French citizens.

TRAINING SHIP OVERDUE.
Dutch Cruisers Start to Search North Sea for Missing Vessel.

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—Some concern is felt for the safety of the Dutch steamer Argus, used as a training ship for naval cadets. Two cruisers have started to search the North Sea for the missing vessel.

ROBBERS' SUCCESSFUL RAID.
Pick Lock of Bank and Blow Open Safe With Some Results.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 14.—Four men drove into the little town of Berwick, eight miles west of Alton, early today, and going to the Farmers' State Bank, broke the lock of the front door. They then drilled the door of the vault and forced the combination securing \$2,800. W. C. Tubbs, president of the bank, says the loss is fully covered by insurance.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN'S SUCCESSOR.
Co-adjutor Bishop of St. Louis Will Succeed Without Ceremony.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14.—It is stated that by the death of Archbishop Kain, Bishop J. J. Glennon becomes archbishop of St. Louis without further ceremony or formality. Last spring he was appointed by Rome co-adjutor bishop of St. Louis with the right of succession. The appointment was made in this form because of the anticipated event which has now taken place. Bishop Glennon was consecrated a bishop upon his elevation to the co-adjutorship of Kansas City on June 29, 1896.

CONYER'S SUCCESSORS.
Restoration Army Under Zionite Leaders, Commences Crusade.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The "restoration host" from Zion City began its movement upon New York city today. Eight trainloads of followers of John Alexander Dowrie left the north shore city bearing over three thousand "crusaders." The band and choir trains were the last to leave, the latter including "Dowie's" private car, the "Aramaic." New York, Oct. 14.—Madison Square Garden is being prepared for the use of John Alexander Dowrie and his adherents, who are expected to arrive Friday morning. Workmen today began to build at the east end of the garden a platform with seating capacity sufficient for "Zion's" 500 officers and choir of 550. In front of the platform will be a baptismal pool thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN THE FAR EAST

Russian Viceroy Closes a Prolonged War Game With Grand Review of Seventy-Six Thousand Men.

Impressive Sight at Port Arthur Ample Demonstrates Czar's Intention Not to Loosen Grip on Manchuria.

Port Arthur, Oct. 14.—The review by the viceroy, Admiral Alexeff, on Sunday of 75,000 soldiers, was the final act of last week's "war game." This force, the greatest Russia has ever concentrated in the Far East, was massed on the plains outside this city. Foreigners were given every opportunity to witness the display. It was officially announced that the entire force within easy operating distance of Port Arthur numbers one hundred thousand men. Two months ago it was 60,000 men. The army assembled was greater than the Pekin diplomats believed Russia's entire force in Manchuria to be. Officials here are taking pains to advertise Russia's strength and proclaim that the manoeuvres are intended as an object lesson.

The details of the manoeuvres were kept secret, but the correspondent of

the Associated Press learned that the landing forces at Takuwan Bay was repulsed. It is reported that the attacking army broke through Port Arthur's defenses at three points.

Two battleships and two cruisers are on their way here from Russia. When they arrive Russia's naval force on the station will be stronger than Japan's, according to the views of the Russian officers.

Anticipation of war is at a fever heat in the army and navy, but this is based entirely on the activity of the preparations visible everywhere. The higher officials believe that Japan has been over-awed by the demonstration of Russia's power. No steps towards the evacuation of Manchuria have been taken. The official journal, the editor of which is a colonel on the viceroy's staff, says none will be taken.

WHEAT BOAT STRANDED.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—A despatch was received here today stating that the steel trust steamer Merida, which left South Chicago yesterday for Buffalo with a cargo of 150,000 bushels of grain, had stranded in a fog at Little Pointe, Mich. The boat is resting easily on the sandy bottom.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Commissioners Await Production of Profile Map of Coast.

London, Oct. 14.—The Alaskan Boundary tribunal adjourned early this afternoon until Friday. The commissioners are awaiting a map showing the profile of the coast which the United States and Canada map experts, to draw up together.

CLERGUE'S WORKS SOLD.

Said to Have Been Acquired by Vickers, Maxims and the Armstrongs.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—It is announced that the works of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company at the Soo have been bought by an English company composed of Vickers, Maxims & Company and Armstrongs. Senator Dandurand held the option represented by these parties. The price paid is said to be \$385,000, of which \$100,000 is to be paid in cash. Speyer & Company will be paid off at once. Senator Dandurand leaves for England at once.

OBSEVING SUN SPOTS.

Most Extraordinary Group Discovered in the Last Decade Now Visible.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The United States naval observatory today made observation of the extraordinary group of solar spots now visible on the sun, the largest group discovered in the last decade. The observations are under the direction of George H. Peters, who made a statement today saying: "The group consists of about nine spots in all and now show indication of condensing into two principal spots or groups somewhat separated. Yesterday the total length of the disturbed region was 172,000 miles with a width of about 58,000 miles, the aggregate length of the principal spots being 123,000 miles. The group was easily seen by the naked eye at the naval observatory by several astronomers and ought to be conspicuous objects for several days yet. A brilliant aurora was observed last evening."

NEW CANAL TREATY.

Columbian Senate Receives the Report of the Commission.

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 14.—The senate commission charged with drawing up a bill authorizing the president of the republic to negotiate a new canal treaty with the United States, today presented the project to the senate. It provides that the latter must approve or disapprove the extension of concession for six years granted to the new Panama canal company in 1900. If this is disapproved Colombia will reimburse \$1,000,000 to the company with interest and will take possession of the canal works next year, in which case the republic will then be able to negotiate a new treaty with the United States. If the extension of the concession is approved by the senate the new Panama canal company and have until the year 1910 to fulfill its obligation. The senate will take up the bill on Monday. It is pointed out that the authorizations given to the executive by the senate to negotiate treaties are a vain exercise and the executive, according to the constitution, can negotiate treaties without authorization from the senate and present them to congress for approval and any law amending the constitution to this or any other effect must be sanctioned by two consecutive congresses.

Rain's Damage To Fraser Farms

Recent Wet Weather Will Ruin Large Proportion of Valley Crops.

Game is Less Plentiful Than Usual—Lacrosse Players Still Busy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Oct. 14.—From parts of the Lower Fraser valley come reports of loss to farmers on account of the recent wet weather. The result of the rain is that the crops are being ruined. The hay crops on undrained lands suffered by the high water in June. The result of this is that the stock will be short and there will be less money than usual with which to buy feed. Hence, already extra heads of cattle are being marketed and there has been a decline in the local price of meat.

Although the season for shooting grouse, duck and snipe has opened several weeks ago, there has so far been little movement among sportsmen, these preferring to await the open season for pheasants which commences October 15th. The fact that the pheasant season opens early means of getting a prominent Vancouver man into temporary trouble here, for he was arrested while carrying a nice bunch of birds, and was detained till it was proved he had bagged them in the lower mainland. So far in the lower mainland grouse and deer have been less plentiful than usual, but the duck shooting has been decidedly good and there is every indication that the pheasant shooting will be even better than last year. The birds have increased in number and already there is talk of having the prohibition on hen birds removed for next year.

Another patient for the insane asylum was received from the North yesterday, a man who had lost a leg and who subsequently had been rendered completely helpless by a stroke of paralysis. General and sincere regret was expressed here upon receipt of the news of the death of Dr. J. H. Schofield, a member of the provincial legislature. As the family lived in the Royal City for several years prior to removing to Victoria, there are many personal friends here of the deceased and his widow mother.

Vancouver lacrosse players will not hang up their sticks until the 24th inst., to which date they will be in readiness to play off the tie with Vancouver for the provincial championship. In the meantime the football club will be preparing for an active fall and winter campaign and two association matches will be played here Thanksgiving day, against Vancouver in the forenoon and against Chilliwack in the afternoon. On Friday night the ladies' lacrosse club will organize and will join with Vancouver and Victoria in forming a provincial league, the winners to play off with the league winners of Vancouver.

The damage to the steamer Ramona, which, through the breaking of a rudder chain, collided with the Mission bridge a few days ago, were not as reported and did not prevent her resuming her regular trips to and from Chilliwack. Owing to an unforeseen hitch the medals to be given owners of prize winners at the recent bench show have not yet arrived from the East, but they are expected in about a fortnight. Upon their arrival they will be forwarded to a number of exhibitors and quite a number will find their way to Victoria. The bench show was a success, though the surplus will be small owing to the entry fee per dog being only half what it is at other bench shows.

Mainland Happenings

Young Liberals Elect Officers—Westminster Gun Club to Award Prizes.

Strenuous Vancouver Lady Who Secured Papers From Husband With Gun.

H. Bell-Irving Leaves British Columbia—Clean-Up at Atlin.

Vancouver, Oct. 14.—The Young Liberals met last night and elected the following officers: President, Capt. McHarg; district vice president, W. C. Brown; secretary, A. R. Creagh; treasurer, Samuel Moore. A resolution was passed that the Coast-Kootenay Railway scheme was worthy of government assistance.

Within the next fortnight the Westminster Gun Club will be able to distribute the new medals won at the dog show.

The halibut steamer Kingsfisher arrived in port yesterday with 150,000 pounds of halibut.

A meeting of North Vancouver ratepayers held last evening endorsed the action of the council in introducing a by-law to consolidate the debentures of the municipality. Councillor Balfour Ker placed the financial condition of the municipality before the meeting, and demonstrated the wisdom of the consolidation of their indebtedness, as they had previously secured a grant of funds in hand to navigate the city craft safely.

A tower is to be placed on the new Vancouver high school to enable the visitors to the school to gain access to the top of the building and thus get a view of the city and English bay. The suit brought against the city by Mr. Thomas McKinnon for injuries received from a defective sidewalk, has been settled by arbitration. Thos. McKinnon, building inspector, acted as arbitrator.

The Rev. J. F. Vibart, of Calvary Baptist Church, Victoria, will fill the pulpit of the Baptist church here for two or three Sundays.

Chief Justice Tuck, of New Brunswick, is at the Hotel Vancouver. He celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his call to the bar yesterday and was congratulated by his friends in the city.

The Court of Assize will be postponed over Thanksgiving Day.

A shipment of hard coal has arrived in Vancouver and is selling for \$10 a ton.

The Y. M. C. A. Literary Society is reorganizing for winter work.

In the police court yesterday the Haydens were again before the magistrate. Mrs. Hayden accused her husband of disposing of a launch in which she had a half interest, without her knowledge. The defendant swore that his wife had secured the half interest at the point of a revolver when he was in bed. The magistrate dismissed the case.

Mr. George A. McCord, editor of the Youkon Catholic, is in Vancouver with his bride. The marriage took place just before he left for the North.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell-Irving left yesterday's express for England, where they will in future reside, although Mr. Bell-Irving expects to spend several months each year here.

Judge Henderson's return from Atlin has been somewhat delayed owing to the illness of Mrs. Henderson, in the Atlin hospital.

Mr. Thos. Cunningham left yesterday to address a series of meetings in the interior under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute.

J. A. Kapelle, barrister has returned from Atlin. He states that the cleanup for the year will be about \$400,000. He states that the country is still hampered by the titles to so many claims being disputed. He believes that Mr. Charles Jensen and Dr. Carroll, of Vancouver, have some good claims and the flume which they are now constructing should be a profitable investment. As to the permanency of the country, although many had great faith in Atlin, there is a new musical organization got up in Vancouver. The sextette proper is composed of the Misses Wood, Miss Hicklen, Miss Machin, Mrs. Blind and Miss Rogers.

The police committee have complained to Sergeant Butler that he is acting capriciously, police regulations by naming a small grocery store in the east end, in charge of his daughter. Complaints were also made that while acting chief, he said there was no gambling to report when there were reports of gambling on the books. In Vancouver for several years past a policeman's lot has not been a happy one.

Additional Estimates

Three Quarters of a Million Added to Amounts Already Voted.

Mulock Expects to Squeeze Quarter of Million out of Post Office.

Postmasters in Rural Districts Receive Recognition in Small Way.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The postoffice estimates were under discussion all this evening. Sir William Mulock announced a postal surplus for the year of \$292,702, which includes the Yukon deficit of \$102,614. He announced that it was proposed to increase the remuneration of rural postmasters of the class receiving a nominal fee ranging from \$10 to \$25. The minimum would be \$25, a per cent increase to be granted on the basis of revenue. Further supplementary estimates to the amount of \$773,985 were brought down tonight including \$100,000 for a new museum at Ottawa and half a million for the transcontinental railway. There are no special British Columbia items.

The Kootenay Central gets a subsidy for eighty additional miles of railway. The Senate wrestled with the transcontinental railway question all day. Senator Cox expects an apology from Mr. Blair. With respect to Senator Cox's remark that he was waiting for an apology or explanation for the sentence used by Mr. Blair in his speech in the Commons, Mr. Blair replied: "I have no apology to make or explanation to offer. Mr. Cox says he was not pressing the government in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific matter; if he can truthfully affirm that he did not urge the construction of the road then he might claim very fairly that I ought not to have made any statement in my remarks in the Commons. But I do not intend to say that I do not see anything of the kind and I do not see that there is anything to explain or apologize for."

In supply on items of \$140,000 for the Alaskan Boundary commission expenses Mr. Aylesworth was warmly criticized for not contradicting the interview credited to him in which he made the indiscreet statements in regard to the decision of the Boundary commission.

The Canadian Associated Press was roused by the opposition for calling fake interviews to Canada. Mr. Gaur lay said the American service was ban enough, but the news was awful. There was some sense in the American service. He was disgusted with the stuff sent out.

Hon. Mr. Fielding denied that he had spoken in approval of Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

ORDERED DEPORTED.
Glass Blowers From England Refused Admission to the United States.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The action of United States Commissioner of Immigration Watcher, stationed at Montreal in denying admission to the United States of the twelve glass blowers and St. Louis, who had been taken to New York and deported to England, has the endorsement of the commissioner-general of immigration, and the necessary orders for their deportation will be issued. The men, who came from England, were on their way to Corning, N. Y., where they were to be employed in a glass works.

FOUR MINERS ARE KILLED BY GAS

A Blow in Morrissey Mines Yesterday Asphyxiates Four Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Morrissey, Oct. 14.—A blow of gas occurred in No. 1 mine this afternoon, resulting in the death of four miners by asphyxiation. Their names are Al. Henderson, Tony Marconi, Tony Rogers and A. Sloviano. Only twenty men were in the mine at the time, and as these rushes of gas have occurred before, they took warning by the cracking sound of the escaping gas, and most of the men made their escape.

COULING LAID UP.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Tom Couling, the Dunkirk waterweight boxer who was to have met Mike Ward, Canadian champion, at Port Huron Wednesday night, had a rib displaced while training. He will be laid up for three weeks.

NATIONAL TICKET AGENTS.

Association Elect Officers for the Current Year at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 14.—The national association of general passenger and ticket agents last night elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Treasurer, P. J. Whiting, general passenger agent to the Great Northern Railway; vice president, P. E. Boothby, general passenger agent of the Maine Central Railway; secretary, J. A. Smith, general passenger agent of the Lake Shore. George B. Charlton, C. S. Croner, George H. Smith, George Martin and A. Hilton were appointed members of the standing committee to fill vacancies. A sub-committee representing Lake Lines was added to the standing committee, consisting of W. P. Herri-mann, C. E. Markham and R. C. Davis.

MURDERER LYNNED.

Montana Mob Administer Sharp Justice to Confessed Wretch.

Hamilton, Mont., Oct. 14.—Walter Jackson, the convicted murderer of Bonnie Buck, a six-year-old boy, was taken from the county jail here late last night by a mob and lynched. Shortly before midnight seventy-five masked men armed with rifles and shotguns, forced the jail and overpowered Jailer Stephens. Jackson was found cringing in his cell, his bloodied pitcous shirt was rushed into the street where a rope was thrown over an electric light pole and the noose placed about Jackson's neck. He was asked if he had anything to say, but only pleaded for mercy. The mob then fastened him into the air, after which they quietly dispersed. "Not a shot was fired. The identity of the mob is unknown. Thirty-five minutes after the lynching Jackson's body was cut down by the sheriff and coroner and removed to the morgue.

No More Voting In the Schools

D. W. Higgins Lodges a Timely
Protest With Board of
School Trustees.

Teachers To Be Instructed Not
to Allow Ballots During
Election Contests.

Probably the chief matter discussed at yesterday evening's meeting of the Board of School Trustees was that raised by D. W. Higgins, who sent a communication to the trustees protesting against the practice of permitting the school children to poll a vote at the time of an exciting election contest. After considerable debate, a motion was passed instructing the various teachers to "cut out" all election contests in future.

Trustee Drury presided, and there were present also: Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, Boggs, Hall, Jay, Huggett and Eaton.

D. W. Higgins wrote as follows:

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 12, 1903.

To the City Board of School Trustees:

Dear Madam and Sirs:—As a member of the first Colonial Board of Education, which laid broad and deep the foundations of free education in British Columbia, as a former member and chairman of the Victoria School Board, as a taxpayer, and further as one who has three members of his family attending the schools in this city I venture to enter a remonstrance against the introduction of politics into the curriculum.

I am informed that on Thursday, the 1st inst., in at least one of the departments of the Central School in this city, the names of the several candidates for the Assembly were written on the blackboard, and blank papers were issued to the pupils, who were instructed to select four names from those on the board, write the four names on the papers and deposit them in a place indicated. When all had done, the papers were counted, and the result announced.

With the result of the balloting I am not concerned, but I wish to offer my individual opinion that a school system which permits the introduction of political polemics among the youth of tender age is not a system that will inspire the public with confidence and tend to the promotion of harmony and goodwill between the pupils. Indeed, animosities will be engendered by a continuance of this practice which may be maintained in after life.

I venture to think that the voting was done without the knowledge or consent of your honorable body or that of your worthy superintendent, and I write to express the hope that instructions will be issued to prevent a recurrence of a practice which, I must be pardoned for saying, is pernicious in its tendency and may be dangerous in its result.

Respectfully yours,

D. W. HIGGINS.

Mrs. Jenkins issued that instructions had been issued against taking ballots in schools.

Trustee Boggs said, on taking a seat at the board, he had moved a resolution condemning the practice. Mr. Higgins' letter touched a very vital issue. He moved that in future no more ballots be taken in the public schools.

Dr. Hall agreed with the remarks of the previous speaker, though he was not in favor of admitting that such a misdemeanor had taken place. Politics should be kept out of the schools.

Supt. Eaton said he understood that at the Central school it had been the practice for years past to take a ballot for purely educational purposes. A ballot was a secret one and a very common thing to hold such contests on the grounds that the children were being enlightened as to the election methods.

Trustee Boggs' motion carried. F. M. Rattenbury wrote saying Messrs. Leake & Co., of Vancouver, had inspected the heating apparatus at the High school, and they reported that 6,000 feet of pipe was required to put the plant in thorough working order.

Misses Marchant and Sylvester asked for an increase in salaries. Trustee Hall moved that the letters be filed and the teachers informed that at the present time no increase could be granted.

Trustee Jay said he did not think the board at the present time could entertain the question of increasing salaries.

Chairman Drury pointed out that the rules would have to be amended before the board could take any action in the matter.

Trustee Hall's motion carried. Another complaint of the treatment her child was receiving at the North Ward school, and asked for its transference to the Rock Bay school.

Supt. Eaton said he had inquired into the matter and did not think the complaint was justified.

Trustee Hall presented the financial report for the month, recommending the payment of accounts amounting to \$505.22. Adopted.

By permission of the Board, Mr. Blinn of the Manual Training School, addressed the meeting explaining certain reforms which he suggested in the operation of the school. The brush drawing and clay modeling were not now being carried on on an organized plan. He suggested that separate classes in these subjects should be formed.

As Mrs. Jenkins understood matters, no one was now responsible for the classes in clay and brush work.

Replying to Chairman Drury, Mr. Blinn explained that he wanted to know who was to be responsible for the carrying out of the manual training work. He was desirous of ascertaining if the Board would sanction and support separate classes.

Superintendent Eaton will, with Mr. Blinn, look into the matter further and report at another meeting of the Board.

On a question of privilege, Trustee Boggs called attention to the cartoon which appeared in the Colonist on the day of election. It was most unjust and unkind to the segregation of the Chinese in the public schools.

Trustee Jay asked if the health officer had reported on the condition of the health of North Ward school. He was answered in the negative.

After transacting some further business of an unimportant character, the Board adjourned.

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Respectfully yours,

D. W. HIGGINS.

Wedding Bells At Calvary

Popular Young Victorians United
in Marriage at the
Baptist Church.

J. Carl Pendray and Miss Carter
Happily Enter Matrimonial State.

Yesterday a very pretty wedding was solemnized in Calvary Baptist church by the Rev. J. F. Vickart, who united in marriage Mr. J. Carl Pendray, second son of Mr. W. J. Pendray, one of Victoria's best-known and most highly respected manufacturers and merchants, and one of the oldest established, and Miss Florence Maude Carter, youngest daughter of the late H. Carter, of Montreal.

Calvary church looked simply lovely with its wedding decorations of beautiful flowers—chrysanthemums, ferns and sinlax twining everywhere. There was present a very large attendance of friends and relatives of bride and groom.

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I am informed that on Thursday, the 1st inst., in at least one of the departments of the Central School in this city, the names of the several candidates for the Assembly were written on the blackboard, and blank papers were issued to the pupils, who were instructed to select four names from those on the board, write the four names on the papers and deposit them in a place indicated. When all had done, the papers were counted, and the result announced.

With the result of the balloting I am not concerned, but I wish to offer my individual opinion that a school system which permits the introduction of political polemics among the youth of tender age is not a system that will inspire the public with confidence and tend to the promotion of harmony and goodwill between the pupils. Indeed, animosities will be engendered by a continuance of this practice which may be maintained in after life.

I venture to think that the voting was done without the knowledge or consent of your honorable body or that of your worthy superintendent, and I write to express the hope that instructions will be issued to prevent a recurrence of a practice which, I must be pardoned for saying, is pernicious in its tendency and may be dangerous in its result.

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Fremy's THE ORIGINAL Cherry Whisky LIQUEUR

LAW, YOUNG & CO. MONTREAL SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

SUGGEST CHANGES
TO GAME ACT

Fish and Game Club Will Seek
to Amend the Present
Law.

A meeting of the Fish and Game Club was held last night at the rooms of the Victoria Tourist Association, at which amendments to the Game Act were submitted, but discussion was deferred pending publication of the long list of proposed amendments.

Mr. Mann, vice-president, explained in connection with the matter of amending the Game Act that two years ago a movement arose to have the Game Act amended. Amendments were printed in a draft bill. The bill had been considered well by sportsmen of the Island and Mainland. Owing to the lateness of the season the bill never reached a second reading. It had been printed in the Colonist at the time. He proposed that discussion be deferred until the proposed amendments were printed.

W. C. Fernyhough reported that fish ladders had been erected at Mill Bay. A ladder 58 feet long, with an engine, had been erected by the bridge, and two ladders above the bridge. Rocks have been arranged at the falls near the bridge to make a natural ladder. Should the water not decrease he thought the fish would have little difficulty in passing the obstruction. He failed to notice fish at the foot of the falls, and had been told they did not come until the October freshets. He thought the fishing of the lake could be best carried on by the introduction of a new strain and the erection of a small hatchery at the foot of the lake. He had been told many fish had been illegally taken in the close season, and suggested the appointment of a fish warder. He submitted a statement of cost amounting to \$185. The report was received and Mr. Fernyhough thanked the work having been well carried out.

Mr. Outhbert, secretary, suggested that a public meeting be held at Dunsmuir and the work of the society laid before them, and the proposed amendments to the Game Act considered. It was decided to hold a meeting at Dunsmuir on the 24th.

C. H. Cook, editor of the Field, wrote offering his assistance in securing trout for several months. He said to the manager of Lord Denbigh's fish hatcheries, asking him to send information, but he would suggest that the fountain's ova be secured from the United States. He believed better results could be secured with rainbow trout, which did splendidly in enclosed waters in England. Received and filed.

J. Russell applied for the reward of \$25 for having given information leading to the conviction of a man shooting grouse out of season. This was the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

PROSPERITY.

We noticed in the tabular statement of ore production from the mines in the Boundary district that up to the week ending October 10th these mines have this year produced 482,888 tons of ore as compared with 507,545 tons for the whole of the previous year. We also noticed that the week's output was 10,070 tons derived in varying quantities from nine different mines. This represents a level of production never before attained or approached by any mining district in British Columbia. Nineteen thousand tons a week represents a rate of production of over one million tons a year. We may say therefore that this mining district has made a great advance over any year in its history. And we may also say that it has not by any means attained its maximum of development. Now the ore in the Boundary district is very low grade, and great natural difficulties have had to be overcome in arriving at its profitable handling, and even at that the margin of profit is narrow. So that we may safely argue that the great advance made by the district since the shortage of coal and coke ceased to be felt could not have been made unless conditions were generally propitious. The testimony given by the figures we have adduced is reinforced by information of a more general character available from all parts of the province. We do not know of any district in which mining is carried on in which the industry is not steadily advanced and in which the clouds of gloom and disappointment are not rapidly disappearing. It may be said that mining is only one industry in the province. So it is, but it is the keystone of prosperity in the province of British Columbia. It attracts capital, improves business, circulates money, enriches individuals and produces revenue as no other industry does, or at present, is capable of doing. While we are dealing with the condition of the industry as regards production, it is also satisfactory to note that it is also improving as regards profits. The Granby Company were glad to see during the last year made a net profit of \$285,433, which is most satisfactory when the conditions affecting a portion of the year are remembered. The outside shareholder has a good deal to do with the prosperity of a country like British Columbia. If a man puts his money into the development of a country he is entitled to a return generous according to the risk he runs. That is elementary justice, even if we refuse to consider the practical consideration that if he does not receive an adequate return he will close his purse. It has been charged against this province that we have gone ahead improving our own condition and increasing our comfort at the expense of the capital invested in the country. We do not think that charge is true. Capital judiciously invested in industry economically managed, has had a fair run for good profits in this province. A great deal of the capital charged against the province of British Columbia as lost here, was lost before it ever reached British Columbia. No country could reasonably be expected out of its resources to make such losses good. But the accusation has had its effect in many quarters, and has had some share in causing a restriction of development. Nor can such restriction be removed except by the facts and figures of production and of profit. We are now in this position that the derelict enterprises foredoomed to failure have all been swept out of the road, and the sound concerns are justifying the resources, and restoring the reputation of the province. Our coal mines are increasing their production, copper mining is booming, silver mining is beginning to lift its long drooping head, gold mining is prosperous, lumbering has reached large proportions, our stock raisers are increasing their wealth, our fruit growers are extending the reputation of their product and increasing their market, our farmers are standing up to the mortgage companies, and our revenue is buoyant. The general business of our merchants, wholesale and retail is progressive and sound, our cities are increasing in their population, in the number and size of their buildings and in the exchangeable value of real property. That is the picture presented by the province of British Columbia today. It is a picture of energy, prosperity and contentment. We have had several years of severe strain and stress, years during which everybody outside British Columbia and a great many inside, had nothing but bad words for the province, years in which we had to carry the sins of dishonest mining promoters, suffer from the discrimination of American trusts, meet the burden of a necessarily expensive administration, with taxation beginning to be felt because the people were less able to pay, years in which local discontent was inflamed by the destructive energies of foreign anarchists, and in which situations of the greatest complexity, difficulty and danger had to be faced by a handful of white people in a vast country, alone. The resources of the country and the character of its people have emerged from the strain triumphant. In all our industrial disputes law and order have been maintained in all their dignity and not only that, but the possibility of good feeling between employers and employed has never been lost. Can Idaho

or Colorado say the same. In all our political turmoil, the outer bounds of decency have never been transgressed, and with quiet celerity we have set our house in order. Is that nothing? This province has in circumstances of extreme difficulty vindicated to the full the soundness of its institutions, the character of its people, and the unrivaled wealth of its resources, and it is now ready for a career of progress and prosperity of increase in wealth and population during which the newcomers whom we welcome will be welded into a solid compact united and determined people who have been tried in the fire and who have not been found wanting.

REJECTED SYMPATHY.

If there is any one man in the world from whom Canada least desires any expressions of sympathy it is Mr. Ritchie, late chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain. Before he talks on a British platform about things the United States would or would not do to Canada, in the event of Great Britain doing certain things to the United States, he might surely have taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the fiscal relations in the past and present between Canada and the United States, he might surly have sufficiently appreciated the fact that in 1891 the issue which he forebodes as confronting Canada, that of being "penalized" or "punished" by the United States was fought out, and so far as Canada is concerned, definitely decided and forever. For a British statesman to say on any public platform that a foreign nation had power to "punish" a portion of the British Empire is language from which we had thought the ears of Britons were definitely delivered since Dutch admirals ceased to threaten the shipping of the Thames and since the spectre of Napoleon was finally laid on the field of Waterloo. And that he should have endeavored to minimize the effect of his language by the substitution of the word "penalize" for the word "punish," while his idea remains the same, is merely to emphasize the makeshifts by which the Little Englanders attempt to disguise the essential humiliation which they hold out as the only hope of the Empire's perpetuation. Canada is here to stand all the "penalizing," active or passive, that any nation, or combination of nations, can put upon her. Canada has already shown in her relations with the United States, and with Germany, that a stinging nettle has other properties besides being good fodder for donkeys, and possesses a confidence which may be misplaced, but is certainly profound, that the nations with whom she trades are a good deal more dependent upon her than she is upon any of them. We imagine that it might do Mr. Ritchie some good, and others besides him, if he were to make a pilgrimage. He might land at Halifax and take in Sidney on his route. He would there see inexhaustible supplies of coal pouring out of Canada into the United States, upon which the United States has been obliged to remove all duties because the coal was essential to her. He would there see also pig iron and steel being produced in competition, not with the United States, but with the whole world from the incomparable natural resources of the Dominion of Canada. If this were not enough, he might continue his pilgrimage to Montreal, where he would find a seaport, wresting more, year by year, of the export trade of North America from the city of New York. If this were not enough, he might come still westwards to Ontario in which he would find the greatest possible agricultural wealth ministering to thriving manufacturing centres able to make, out of the raw material supplied in abundance, everything that it has entered into the mind of man to desire for the industry of his comfort or convenience. If this were not enough, he might still visit that small section of Canada where one-third of all the nickel produced in the world is mined. If this were not enough, he might visit the limitless plains of the Northwest, and ponder in the light of a new experience the problem of feeding forty millions of people with the staff of life. If this were not enough, he might still travel West and visit British Columbia, and see the mines vomiting forth coal, copper, lead, silver and gold, its forests supplying the world with such timber as is found nowhere else, and its nascent commerce reaching out to the commercial empire of the Orient. Then surely his mind would be whipped and flogged into the realization that no nation in the world could either "punish" or "penalize" such a country. Canada today offers, in all loyalty, priceless gifts to the British Empire, but she stands in fear of no nation in the world, and less, if it were possible, in the tutelage of such minds as that of Mr. Ritchie, late chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain.

THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

According to the news which we receive through ordinary channels, the Russo-Japanese situation is by no means beyond the powers of diplomacy to solve. According to the news we receive by special channels, war between Russia and Japan is an absolute certainty, and their present diplomatic intercourse is nothing but the bowing and scraping of two combatants before they come together in mortal strife. We incline to the latter view rather than the former. In Russia and Japan we have two nations, one of whom will do anything to avoid war except the only thing the other will accept as a pledge of peace. With that the case, war is only a question of time and opportunity, and, as Japan's opportunity is steadily diminishing in value, and Russia's increasing, we are inclined to think that the inevitable combat will not be long delayed. We do not believe that Russia can conquer Japan any more than Japan can conquer Russia, but it would not be at all surprising to us if Japan were able to assert and maintain her claim to be the dominant power on the Oriental shores of the Pacific ocean. Russia is bound to fight under enormous naval disadvantages. Japan, on the contrary, is ideally situated for a naval war in these waters. The disparity between the combatants is much more apparent than real, because it is impossible for Russia to throw her whole power into the conflict, whereas it is impossible for Japan to do anything else. This war which must come some day, and which looks as though it were coming immediately,

holds great opportunities for Canada, particularly for British Columbia. War will bring an immediate demand for many things which we are in the best position to supply, and, after the war is over, the period of reconstruction will provide countless openings for Canadian enterprise. No great war leaves the world exactly as it found it, and this one is bound to leave the Far East more amenable to Western civilization than it was before. Its greatest effect will be, not upon either Russia or Japan, but upon China. China corrupted, degraded and inert, it is likely to awaken to a consciousness both of power and need, and thus change in a most vital respect the history of the Far East, and of the world. As those who follow affairs closely we appear to be on the eve of great events, in which the destinies of East and West hitherto wholly separate and apart, are curiously intermixed.

A CIVIC PLAYGROUND.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the persistent booming of the progress of the James Bay campaign, there are good reasons, from the taxpayers' point of view, why serious exception should be taken to it, and particularly to the reckless waste going on there. It seems as if the municipal authorities are unable to grasp the full idea of the completed scheme, and are therefore spending no end of money in endeavoring to legalize the filling, and in absurd and expensive attempts to prevent the liquid material from finding its natural level, and so ridiculous have these efforts become that the continued spectacle of a large crowd of able-bodied men packing handfulls of rubbish in a playful effort to make water run up hill, has given rise to the well-founded comment, that these flats have already become a recreation place for Grit voters.

RATEPAYER.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

On arrival of the stage from Spence's Bridge last Saturday the anxious owner of driver Wm. Small was missed from the box seat, D. Munro acting as relief for him. A peculiar accident occurred to the driver, the full extent of which, together with the dangerous injuries, are not as yet fully known. While en route from Nicola Lake to Princeton the high wheel horse fell broadside, the falling snow having made the footing so slippery that the horses were all tripping. Alighting to assist the fallen horse onto his feet, previously handing the reins to Miss Moore, a passenger and the only eye witness to the unfortunate affair, the driver became restless. Seizing them by their heads he was unable to control them having gained such headway as to drag him some distance when his head broke and poor Small fell beneath their trampling feet. —Simikameen Star.

The Cariboo District Rifle Association do not believe in half measures. They will wind up their two days' annual shoot with a banquet at Quesnel on the last day. It is intended to make the banquet an annual event. It is a capital idea and is calculated to promote a healthful esprit en corps. —Kamloops Sentinel.

On Friday evening an accident occurred at the Kootenay River Lumber Company's mill, which came within an ace of causing the death of one of the workmen, H. A. Sopp. A few minutes before the mill was to stop for the night Allison slipped and fell down beside the edge. His right foot was immediately caught, drawn in under the roller, and severely crushed. This was done slowly, and while suffering the excruciating agony caused by the fearful pressure, Allison was within a few inches of the revolving mill. The machinery was stopped as quickly as possible, and while awaiting this a couple of men, who were nearby, caught hold of the revolving circular saws and pulled him from writhing against the saws. After the machinery had been stopped the roller was drawn out and taken to the Kootenay Lake General Hospital. —Nelson News.

The building of the concentrator and mill by the Rossland Power Co., on the grounds north of the smelter, is now fairly advanced. About forty men are at present at work, and before a month or two will be employed. Mr. E. C. Reinhardt is superintendent; Mr. W. B. Ferguson, foreman, and Mr. J. E. Lancaster is in charge of the electric arc. At present the preliminary work is being done, such as leveling and clearing the ground for the mill site, and excavating for the concentrator building. —Trail Creek News.

PRESS COMMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain has against him, actively, practically all the public men, on side of Balfour, whose names count in British politics. All the Liberals, to begin with; his ex-colleagues, Devonshire, Hicks Beach, Ritchie, Hamilton, Balfour of Burleigh, Elliott, Gochin, and J. A. Macdonald, the old Liberal Unionists; Hugh Cecil, Winston Churchill, Major Seeley, of the Young Tories. John Bessie to Harcourt, Morley, Bannerman, Asquith, Rosebery, Grey, Spencer, and the cabinet become the most formidable one man ever encountered. —Montreal Herald.

If following the example set by the United States, the population of the Mother Country, Great Britain would at least have this to console her, that she was the sympathizer of her first-born. If, on the other hand, the adoption of a protective policy should have the effect of bringing her into closer harmony with Europe, as well as America, and making her even a larger sharer in the general prosperity of the great nations of the world than she has been heretofore, it will be a legitimate subject of pride and rejoicing on the part of our neighbors that in return for all that they owe to her they have, by example, if not by precept, pointed the way to a still more prosperous era than any that has heretofore been reached in her history. —Mail and Empire.

Statistics show that the average height and weight of the population of the United Kingdom have increased within the past thirty years. The rush of country people to the towns in recent years is probably the chief cause of the reported falling off in the physique of the nation, a falling off, which need not, say, does not prove that the British race generally is inferior in bodily vigor and endurance to its representative of fifty years ago. —Winnipeg Free Press.

A writer in an American weekly believes that if Mr. Chamberlain lives ten years he will win the support of the United States. As for the colonies, "which, like ourselves do not love a lord or to be led, and are more practical, they are another matter." The writer is thus confessing his ignorance of the fact, with which the electorate of the United States may be led by a man who is not even strong, like Bryan, despots at the same time his reputation as a prophet. —Montreal Gazette.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

This is the day of joy and peace, When tumults end, and troubles cease; Oh Lord, exalt our hearts in praise, To Thee the Ancient of all days, Who art so kind in all Thy ways, To those who on Thee wait.

Oh well indeed may we be glad, 'Tis shame to bear a heart that's sad, Upon this joyful time; When we survey God's wondrous grace, And think upon our lofty place, We can all joys and blessings trace, Oh God for all are Thine.

With barns all bursting with the grain, What care we for snow or rain, That ushers Winter in? All still is safe, if blessed by Thee, Our hearts are ever at sea, Lord let this kindness ever be, And free our souls from sin.

Then let us raise the hymn of prayer, In every home, for God is there, And let each heart be glad, He will not let our footsteps slide, If we content with Him abide, And seek to have him at our side, When trials and tribulations abide. —Royland Thubb.

IRISIMILITIES.

Patient—I am afraid I haven't money enough to take this treatment, doctor. Doctor (stiffly)—Very well, sir. But if you get well without it, don't blame me. —Life.

It was at a funeral, and a somewhatlachrymose old minister was officiating. Referring to his long acquaintance with the deceased, he said: "Ah, brothers and sisters, many a time have I dandled this corpse on my knee." —Lippincott's.

"I see smallpox broke out at one of the suburban falls recently. That's funny, isn't it?" "Yes, but it would have been still funnier if the guards had managed to catch it." —Philadelphia Ledger.

Former Resident (back at the old home on a visit)—What has become of Luntz, who used to be such a loud howler against monopolies, corporations, and all that sort of thing?

Old Citizen—He's here still, but he isn't doing any howling now. He found a vein of coal in his land a few years ago. —Chicago Tribune.

"Our new cook seems very well contented out here in the country?" "She has lived in the country before." "How do you know?" "By the burrs on her tongue." —Chicago Record-Herald.

MEN AND THINGS.

Dr. Lorenz is said to have received an offer of \$40,000 to reduce the congenital hip dislocation of the son of an American brewer.

C. M. Malloy of Chattanooga, Tenn., after five failures with flying machines, has gone to San Francisco, where he will make a sixth attempt.

Professor Theodore Mommensen, now nearly 80 years of age, continues his contributions in ancient Roman history. His latest essay deals with the Roman antiquities excavated at Baalbek.

J. F. Helgert is the latest acquisition to the teaching force of the University of Cincinnati. He will be in charge of the department of pedagogy. For several years he was connected with the Teachers' college, Columbia University, New York city.

The money has all been collected for a proposed memorial to the late R. W. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone." Exeter cathedral has been selected as the place for the memorial, which is to take the form of a three light stained glass window and a sculptured tablet. The committee engaged in this work includes Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Hall Caine and W. Blackwood.

Rev. James J. Dooliver, father of the junior senator from Iowa, is coming to be regarded as "the grand old man of the Buckeye state." It is 60 years since he entered the ministry and he celebrated the anniversary of that event by preaching a vigorous sermon in the Methodist church at Richwood, Ohio, where lives his eldest daughter, Mrs. E. R. Graham. Mr. Dooliver is now 87 years old.

A GREAT LITTLE WORKER.

During a long lifetime the heart will propel half a million tons of blood through the body, and so long as the blood is in a healthy condition, it will repair itself as fast as it wastes, patiently keeping up the play of its valves and the rhythm of its throbs. If the action of the heart gets weak, irregular and fluttering, the blood is lacking in nourishing qualities and requires just such assistance as is best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative.

High-class "Semi-ready" Suits in Scotch tweeds and striped chevrons; tailored by the Campbell Manufacturing Co., of Montreal. B. Williams & Co.

Pellew-Harvey Bryant & Gilman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores analysed. Control assays.
Properties examined and stamped.
Trial shipments. Smelter tests.
Vancouver, B. C.

MONEY TO LOAN

on Mortgage,
Improved Real Estate Security.
SWINERTON & ODDY
102 Government Street.

EDUCATIONAL

MISS MARRACK

Will resume her classes in Voice Culture, Piano and Organ, on Tuesday, Sept. 22nd.

BALMORAL HOTEL, ROOM 9

MISS MCLUNG

Studio reopened. Classes resumed in the painting, pottery, play, watercolor, etc., Sept. 15th. STUDIO OF APPLIED ART, Cor. Fort and Douglas streets. Artistic goods for sale.

Mr. Jesse A. Longfield

Is now prepared to receive and visit pupils for the violin.

Address:
VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
Phone 711. 248 Cook St.

DANCING

Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson will reopen their Dancing Academy in the Assembly Hall, Fort Street.

Children's Class—Saturday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.
Fancy Dances—Wednesday afternoon. Adults—Monday evening, tuition. Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Social Classes.

Private clubs and classes taught. Also private lessons given.
For terms apply Mrs. Simpson, 8 St. John Street, or at Hall on days of classes.

Dancing Academy

Mrs. Lester's Select Dancing Academy will reopen Friday, October 10th, Saturday afternoon, October 17th, juvenile class.

Step Dancing. Private clubs instructed in Cotillon; also private lessons given. Office hours, 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

OUR SALES

We are steadily increasing. Because we are giving values which the public appreciate. We do not direct at martyrs in the eyes of the public, but we give better values than those who do.

Read our list and be convinced:
Hungarian Flour, per sack \$1.35
R. C. Graham's Sugar, 25 lb. tins 1.00
Blanch Flowers Celebrated Home-made Assorted Potted Meats, 8 oz. Jars 50c
Blanch Flowers Celebrated Home-made Assorted Potted Meats, 4 oz. Jars 25c
Pure Native Port or Zinfandel, per bottle 25c.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd

PHONE 58.

42 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.

PHONE 28.

29 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET

SPENCER'S

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE



OUR OWN STYLES OF NOW

And Styles Worn a Few Years Before This Store Was Opened.

We Have Prepared Some Interesting SPECIAL SALES FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Fancy Stripe Dresden 50c French Flannels, Blouse Silks Friday and Saturday 35c a yard

Regular prices \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Friday and Saturday, per yard, 65c.

The price reduction seems ridiculous, but this is one of the many extraordinary bargains that we are noted for.

Twenty-five different patterns, comprising the latest productions in Lace, Insertion, Dresden and Roman Stripes. Regular prices \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. On Friday, yard, 55c

200 yards of Chiffons, 46 and 48 inches wide; 20 colorings. Regular \$1.00. Friday, 55c.

Embroidered Chiffons, odd lengths; were \$2.50, for \$1.00

Sale of Men's Suits at Ten Dollars

Regular values \$12.50, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$16.00 and \$17.50.

This is one of our best offerings at this price, and those who have been fortunate in getting one of our ten dollar Sale Suits know what to expect. The lot includes fancy worsted, stripes and fancy chevrons; also black and blue worsteds, also black viennas. Suits that most stores would sell at \$20.00; our price was \$17.50. This quality is included in the lot for sale Friday and Saturday at TEN DOLLARS.

\$4.50 Overcoats For \$2.50

Long Coats of Grey Herringbone Tweed; Russian style; 8 only in the lot; sizes 25, 26 and 27.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for Boys' English Reefers; ages 3 to 14.

We invite your inspection of our "New Goods," comprising Heavy Curtains, Table Covers, Muslins, Cretonnes, etc. They will all be marked for selling within the next day or two. Weiler Bros.

Another Lot of Those English Oilcloths

25c. square yard; compare them with any 40c. quality you have had previously to the time we received the first shipment of this quality.

Men's \$1.00 Shirts For 50c

The last of the Spring and Summer patterns, but worth buying at this low price.

The new Fall Patterns are selling at \$1.00 each.

Children's Linen House Dresses. Special at \$1.00 and \$1.25

Initial Silk Handkerchiefs

Pure Silk Handkerchiefs, eleven inches square; hand-worked initial. Price 10c
Men's Plain Silk Handkerchiefs, initials. Price 25c
Men's Twilled Silk Handkerchiefs, initials. Price 50c
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs for men; taped borders. Regular price \$6.00. Friday \$3.00
Other Pure Linen Handkerchiefs as low as 5 cents each.

The price of a cheap cotton handkerchief.

New Hat Styles For Men

Our English Fur Felt Hats for men are equal in quality to \$3.50 hats sold in exclusive furnishing stores.

All the new styles are now shown, extreme novelties, \$3.00 each.

Sample Braid Ornaments

Can be cut up and used in several ways.
\$1.50 Ornaments for 25c.
\$2.50 Ornaments for 50c.
(About 200 Sets in the Lot.)
4 and 6 inch Chiffons, several shades, creams, white, pinks, purples and many others. Regular 10c. and 15c. Friday, yard 2c.
Several colors in 10-inch widths. Regular 25c. Friday 3c.

Everybody is Buying Raincoats

Manufacturers find it hard to keep up with the great demand for cloth raincoats all over the country; men, women and children are buying these coats; they're stylish, serviceable and moderately priced; \$10.00 to \$18.75.

Just a Few Left

There are still a few houses in town that are not wired for electric light. We want all those who are yet using coal oil to install the necessary wiring before the winter commences and give electric light a trial. It will be round as cheap as oil and much more safe and convenient.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., 35 Yates Street

Watching Digestion With Roentgen Rays

USE OF X RAYS

An Interesting Chapter in Study of Digestion at the Harvard Medical School—Movements of a Cat's Stomach Visibly Reproduced—Pencil Mind Necessary to Comfortable Digestion.

From the very beginning of creation men and animals have possessed stomachs and for hundreds of years inquisitive humanity, with a curiosity that probably long antedated Galen's 2nd century theory of the "four functions" of that necessary organ, has been trying to find out how this omniscient possession actually carries on its business. There was no man so poor as not to have a stomach and no man wise enough to devise a method of looking into its private laboratory during normal business hours. A few scattered experiments on animals during the early 18th century had added very little to what has been known in the second, for to study the stomach successfully it was necessary that the owner of it should be comfortable and under complete normal conditions. During more recent years, however, the discovery of the X-ray has given science a new and wonderful method of examining the interior of living bodies and the use of X-ray apparatus in the particular study of digestion. To which Dr. W. B. Cannon, of the Harvard Medical School, has been for some years devoting his attention to an interesting chapter in modern scientific investigation.

The operations of a cat's digestive organs, so far as they are yet known, are very much like a man's—at least, as a man's would be if he ate leisurely and didn't rush back to business five minutes afterwards. But a cat's stomach is not impervious to the X-ray and an ordinary X-ray picture taken through the middle of a cat would give no tangible result whatever. If the cat had swallowed a small metal button, however, the X-ray would produce a shadowgraph of that button, and it follows naturally if the cat's stomach were filled with any substance more or less opaque to the X-ray, that a practical shadow of the stomach itself would become visible on the luminous screen of the X-ray apparatus. This is the basis of Dr. Cannon's remarkable series of experiments, more recently duplicated by the French scientists, J. B. and H. B. The cat, after a fast of some 12 hours, or about as long as a conscientious housekeeper would consider necessary to prepare the appetite for a mouse-catching expedition, was given a substantial meal of meat, and the average Thomas cat seemed to consider the whole matter as something of an indignity. The difference, although this is not a matter of scientific opinion, is perhaps simply one of sex distinction.

Within five minutes after having eaten her meal of bread, milk and bismuth the outline of the cat's stomach, as represented by the contents, became visible on the screen of the X-ray apparatus, the screen being above the cat and the mechanism for generating the X-ray being beneath the support upon which she reclined. The shadow is thus an outline of the stomach that practically reproduces the pear-shaped organ with which every schoolboy becomes familiar in his textbook of physiology. For a few minutes this pear-shaped shadow remains quiescent, but from this time on, until broad and substrate of bismuth have left the stomach, the inner mechanism works, under ordinary conditions, with clock-like regularity and the outline of the shadow is in constant motion, visibly undulating in monotonous response to a series of waves passing over its surface and showing plainly not only the method by which the stomach churns and digests its contents but the way in which it passes on the digested bread and milk to the cat's intestines. These waves, starting near the centre of the stomach and moving toward what might be called the threshold of the intestines, that is to say, the esophageal end of the stomach that corresponds in the familiar description to the stem end of the pear, recur at 10-second intervals; when one wave is just beginning several others may be seen running on ahead of it, forming a single period of digestion their number reaching the amazing total of 2,000 succeeding waves.

That such waves existed and played an important part in the daily routine of digestion was known to science long before the use of the X-ray revealed them actually in motion. What had not been

either known or theorized, however, was that they extended over only about half of the stomach, thus dividing that useful piece of animal mechanism into two distinct divisions, the one a reservoir for food and the other a churning apparatus for digesting it. The food entering the stomach passes first into this reservoir, roughly speaking the large half of the organ into which the esophagus enters, and from this reservoir it is fed slowly and systematically into that portion of the stomach where thousands of monotonously regular waves proceed to churn and digest it. This involuntary muscular action slowly and surely forces the food onward through the pylorus—the "keeper of the gate," as the ancients long ago christened the little valvular doorway that opens or closes the lower end of what they might also have called the house of digestion. Naturally the other process of digestion slowly empties the cardiac, or reservoir part of the stomach, the size of the pyloric part increasing slightly as the other grows smaller. The food, as watched in the X-ray shadowgraph, moved into the intestines, one might say, by occasional jumps past the keeper of the gate.

One of the interesting facts visibly illustrated by the curious shadow picture is the close relation between the condition of the mind and that of the stomach. As has been noted already many cats objected to the experiment much more vigorously than the females, in many cases getting so angry that the session stopped entirely and another animal had to be substituted. When the cat became angry the waves that had been following each other regularly over the pyloric region ceased moving and digestion was evidently suspended. On one occasion when the unduly excited cat was coarsely regurgitated over the stomach of a female cat she suddenly changed from a condition of peaceful sleepiness and began to breathe quickly and endeavor to get loose from her fastenings. As soon as this change took place the undulating of the stomach stopped and its outline presented a smooth, rounded appearance. The operator continued his observations, stroking the cat reassuringly and in a few moments Pussy was again purring contentedly and the stomach had resumed its monotonously regular motion. In short any experience of strong feeling on the part of the animal was immediately reflected by the action of the stomach—a scientific observation that should lead thoughtful humans to get made or worried if they must get mad or worry, before meals, but not immediately afterwards.

How individual particles of food are handled by the stomach appeared also in the X-ray shadowgraphs. In this case pellets of food were prepared in which a large amount of substrate of bismuth had been mixed, the result being that these individual pellets cast a dark shadow on the screen and could thus be seen moving to and fro in the shadowgraph picture. These harder morsels were moved forward and backward by the regular motion of the stomach, thus gradually approaching the "keeper of the gate" and actually being sent back to repeat the process several times over before they were allowed to enter upon the next step of digestion. In short these harder particles of food—and here again the experiment has its moral for average humanity—the pellets being equivalent to food not thoroughly masticated—were mechanically kept under the influence of the gastric juices and constant movement of the stomach until they had been thoroughly softened and were usually the last particles of food to leave the stomach. The stomach itself, or rather the shadow of its contents as thrown on the screen of the X-ray apparatus, naturally becomes less and less visible as digestion progresses, and at six o'clock the process which began at 11 is practically finished and the shadow is hardly more than a spot of gray on a white background.

The Century's new series of illustrated articles on Italian gardens, to begin in the November issue, is the result of the co-operation of Italy last winter of Edith Wharton and Maxfield Parrish. Since gardening is rapidly coming to be an important element and interest in American life, this series is happily timely. There is much to be learned from Mrs. Wharton's descriptions of Italian gardens, and the first lesson, is that, if they are to be real inspiration, they must be copied not in the letter, but in the spirit.

"That is, a marble sarcophagus and a dozen twisted columns will not make an Italian garden, but a piece of ground laid out and planted on the principles of the old garden-craft will be not indeed an Italian garden in the literal sense, but what is far better, a garden as well adapted to its surroundings as were the models which inspired it."

PROPOSED AID TO PROVINCIAL ROADS

Particulars of Proposed Expenditure of \$2,000,000 in Federal Subsidies.

The vote of \$2,000,000 towards railway construction in British Columbia includes aid to the Kootenay Central from Golden to the international boundary line. The Kootenay Central is proposed to be built from Fort Steele to Elkton on the Crow's Nest railway, and thence along Wigwam river to the international boundary line. Northward from Fort Steele the line is to run to Windermere and thence to Golden. The whole distance is 106 miles.

The other lines to which aid is to be extended are, as previously mentioned: Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company, from Spence's Bridge to Nicola lake, 45 miles. Kettle River Valley, from Grand Forks up Kettle river, 50 miles. B. N. V. railway from Wellington to Union Bay, B. C., 55 miles. From Midway to Vernon, B. C., 150 miles.

In addition to the British Columbia lines thus to be aided, there is also the road from Dawson City to Stewart river, a distance of 84 miles, which is to receive assistance.

GRANBY MINES' GREAT SHOWING

Some Excellent Profits Made Under Very Depressing Circumstances.

A statement issued to the shareholders of the Granby Consolidated Company announces that despite depressing circumstances the Granby last year made a profit of \$235,463, which brought the surplus from the preceding year up to \$636,555. That would provide a 5 per cent dividend on the issued capital, \$13,362,000, in \$10 shares.

In the statement to the shareholders it is stated that the difficulties and troubles over coal and coke are now believed to be past, although for the past year an average of but two furnaces could be kept in blast at Grand Forks. Four are now ready, and it is expected that from now on six, including two new ones, will be kept running continuously. The mines at Phoenix are now developed to a point where no further expenditure will be made, for the output can be kept at 3,000 tons a day.

From the financial statement submitted it is learned that the company is entirely out of debt, and that the production for the year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to 12,551,000 pounds of fine copper, 277,000 ounces of silver and 35,121 ounces of gold, for which was received \$2,232,741. Rents and realty sales brought in \$38,501, making a total of \$2,271,242. The above represents the net proceeds, as freight to the New York market and other charges are deducted from the gross receipts.

Costs are given as follows: The working expenses at the mine and smelter are \$1,136,830. Foreign material purchased was 102,355. Foreign material purchased was \$774,091, making a total of \$1,910,885. The net profit, therefore \$235,463, which, together with the surplus from the preceding year brings the total to \$636,555. During the year \$207,000 was expended at the mines and smelter on new construction.

JEWELS OF THE DIAMOND.

Brooklyn was out for blood from the drop of the flag, and played penitential ball all through the game. Strang stabbed for a station and punched a perch. Kling's hurl to nail the drop at the far turn was so wild that he made third on the misplay. A marvelous heave to the mat by Slagle after swallowing Sheppard's starstruck held Sammy on third. Strang scored, however on a dazzling double by Dobbs, who was nailed at third by Tinker. Tinker, on Doyle's drive, the longest after roosting on the choice—and Dahlen was massacred by Currie and Chance.

The Harlequins still wore their swatting coats in the second round. It was evident they contemplated slaughtering Currie early in the game. Gessler signalled and raced to third when Jordan duplicated his performance with the cudgel. Jackitsch gave up the ghost at first. Tinker adding, but the was as good as if it had been an intentional sacrifice, for Gessler patted the pan while the fielders were busy with the hickory hefter. Schmidt trained a glassy eye on Currie and feigned the slambaster for a moment. Jordan joined on Strang's bunt, for which Currie made a gallant effort. Schmidt was nipped at third because Currie was more successful with Sheppard's attempt, and hurled the hide to Casey in grandstand style. Dobbs was an eager victim for the twister, too, as he went out from the box to first—New York Press.

Victoria Daily Colonist

"WANT ADS"

GIVE

BEST RESULTS

1 CENT, 1 WORD, 1 ISSUE

IMPROVED WORKING ON BRITISH RAILWAYS.

The reports of the railway companies for the six months ending on June 30 last have this year been of exceptional interest. When dividends fell off, a few years ago, many of the great railway companies says Engineering, rejected with scorn the idea that it was possible to effect any improvement in their methods of working, or that it was in any way practicable to follow the lead set elsewhere in the raising of train loads and reducing the relative tare weight of the goods and mineral wagons hauled. But to paraphrase Byron, "swearing they would never" reform, they have reformed. Even the London and North-Western Railway Company, which was the most reluctant in maintaining that all was for the best on this best of railways, has found it was not utterly impossible to introduce larger mineral wagons on its line and the chairman, at the last meeting, announced that, following the lead given, some of their coal customers are now ordering some hundreds of 15-ton wagons, which enabled twice as great a tonnage to be accommodated in the same length of sidings. At the same time, the company is erecting a tip which will be capable of handling very large mineral wagons; but the main difficulty is to get the colliery proprietors to remodel their own plant, and this trouble is felt also by the Furness Company and the North-Eastern Railway, both these companies have some 40-ton wagons in use. This step in advance has, however, been too much for most of their customers, and apparently these railway companies intend to compromise for the present on a 15-ton wagon like the London and North-Western Railway. Great attention has been paid by all companies to the better loading of their trains. The goods mileage has been largely diminished, whilst the amount handled has been considerably increased. To take a typical example; since January, 1901, the goods mileage of the London and North-Western Railway has been reduced by 3,000,000 train miles as compared with previous years, though 1,287,580 tons more were carried. The improvement in this regard is still going on; thus, in the last six months the same company carried 614,000 tons more than in the first half of 1902, but with \$34,000 less mileage. The amount of empty and loaded carriages hauled is, however, still very great on all lines. Even on the North-Eastern Railway, which has taken the lead in reducing the high ratio of non-paying load hauled, the average paying load of a goods train is still only 63 tons, which shows clearly, in any proportion of empty and lightly loaded trucks hauled. The London and North-Western Company, with a view to improving their goods wagon loads, introduced some time ago a system of transhipping stations, into which the North-Eastern Company's mineral traffic is shown by the fact that, in spite of there being in most cases no return load of mineral wagons, the paying load in mineral trains has averaged 121 tons, which is an increase of 15 tons on the corresponding train loads on this system a year ago.

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Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1	Tu.	5:47	3.2	11:10	7.1	19:30	6.0	23:17	6.3
2	Fr.	6:30	3.4	12:01	7.0	20:14	5.9	24:01	6.0
3	Sa.	7:14	3.6	12:52	6.8	21:01	5.5	24:48	5.7
4	Su.	8:01	3.8	13:43	6.5	21:50	5.1	25:37	5.4
5	Mo.	8:51	4.0	14:34	6.2	22:40	4.7	26:28	5.1
6	Tu.	9:43	4.2	15:25	5.9	23:31	4.3	27:21	4.8
7	Fr.	10:37	4.4	16:16	5.6	24:23	3.9	28:16	4.5
8	Sa.	11:33	4.6	17:07	5.3	25:16	3.5	29:13	4.2
9	Su.	12:31	4.8	17:58	5.0	26:10	3.1	30:12	3.9
10	Mo.	13:31	5.0	18:49	4.7	27:05	2.7	31:13	3.6
11	Tu.	14:33	5.2	19:40	4.4	28:01	2.3	32:16	3.3
12	Fr.	15:37	5.4	20:31	4.1	28:58	1.9	33:21	3.0
13	Sa.	16:43	5.6	21:22	3.8	29:56	1.5	34:28	2.7
14	Su.	17:51	5.8	22:13	3.5	30:55	1.1	35:37	2.4
15	Mo.	19:01	6.0	23:04	3.2	31:55	0.7	36:48	2.1
16	Tu.	20:13	6.2	23:55	2.9	32:56	0.3	37:59	1.8
17	Fr.	21:27	6.4	24:46	2.6	33:58	0.0	39:12	1.5
18	Sa.	22:43	6.6	25:37	2.3	34:61	-0.3	40:27	1.2
19	Su.	23:59	6.8	26:28	2.0	35:25	-0.7	41:44	0.9
20	Mo.	01:17	7.0	27:19	1.7	36:30	-1.1	43:03	0.6
21	Tu.	02:37	7.2	28:10	1.4	37:36	-1.5	44:24	0.3
22	Fr.	03:59	7.4	29:01	1.1	38:43	-1.9	45:47	0.0
23	Sa.	05:23	7.6	29:52	0.8	39:51	-2.3	47:12	-0.3
24	Su.	06:49	7.8	30:43	0.5	40:59	-2.7	48:39	-0.6
25	Mo.	08:17	8.0	31:34	0.2	42:08	-3.1	49:68	-0.9
26	Tu.	09:47	8.2	32:25	-0.1	43:18	-3.5	50:99	-1.2
27	Fr.	11:19	8.4	33:16	-0.4	44:29	-3.9	52:32	-1.5
28	Sa.	12:53	8.6	34:07	-0.7	45:41	-4.3	53:67	-1.8
29	Su.	14:29	8.8	34:58	-1.0	46:54	-4.7	55:04	-2.1
30	Mo.	16:07	9.0	35:49	-1.3	48:08	-5.1	56:43	-2.4
31	Tu.	17:47	9.2	36:40	-1.6	49:23	-5.5	58:24	-2.7

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The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimaux (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. P. N. Denton.

For the month of high water add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

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That's what's dragging your life out. That's what is making you so tired, so listless and stupid. That's what is robbing you of your strength of manhood, your nerve force, your ambition. It is draining the very sap out of your body and will make a wreck of you in time. Cure it now before it goes too far on you.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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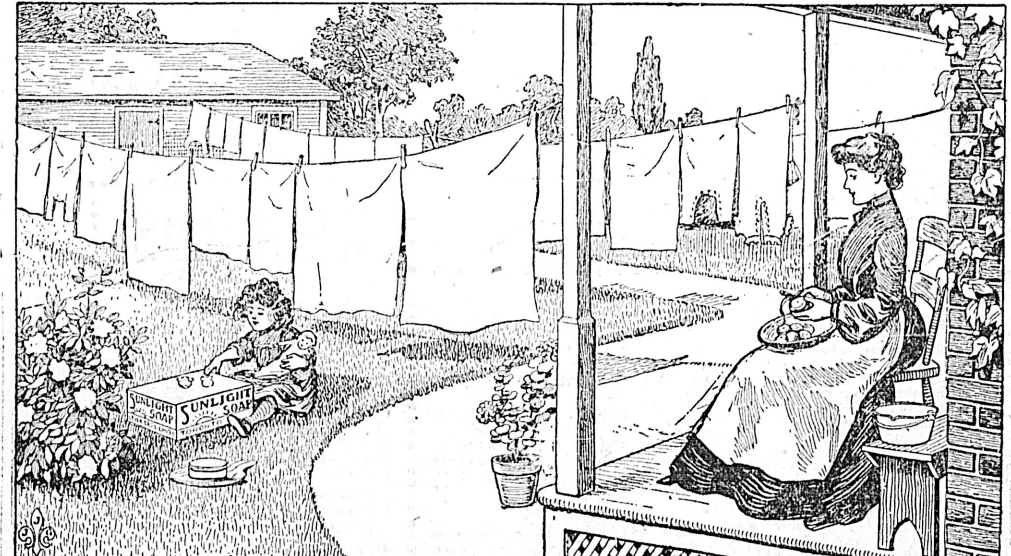
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